Every Lady her own Shoemaker

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OR, GUIDE TO BEGINNERS.

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VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE PIECES.

BY CHARLES HENRY STANLEY.

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EVERY

LADY HER OWN SHOEMAKER;

OR,

A COMPLETE SELF-INSTRUCTOR

IN

THE ART OF MAKING GAITERS AND SHOES.

BY A LADY.

"*A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED.*"—*Dr. Franklin.*

NEW YORK:
ROBERT M. DE WITT, PUBLISHER,
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W. H. Tinson, Stereotyper. Geo. W. Alexander, Binder.

PREFACE.

No apology is offered for presenting the present small work to the attention of the ladies. Every lady ought to know how to make every article of clothing that she wears. It is a great favor to be independent of dressmakers and milliners for common clothing—most ladies prefer an experienced person for their nicest dresses and bonnets—and then one need not defer their garments indefinitely, until it is inconvenient to attend to them. They can have their dresses fitted as soon as they are bought, and bonnets the first of the season, and not be obliged to wait till numerous other customers have been served. If one can fit all their own clothing, it saves a great bill of expense for hired labor, and one can afford several more garments by the means, than if some one not of the family was employed to fit every article. So of shoes: some ladies wear out a number of pairs in a year; they will need a new pair for the street every four or six weeks, and when suitable shoes cost

from one to two dollars, and have to be renewed so often, it comes to quite an amount in a year.

The art is so simple that it may be learned by any person of ordinary capacity; and it is not so laborious to make a cloth shoe, but that any lady of tolerable health, can make the whole of one without experiencing any injury.

The comparative ease with which we make our own, and the fact that we know many wealthy ladies who hire their housework done, yet choose to make their own shoes, because they can have a greater variety, has induced us to publish these instructions for the benefit of all the ladies.

The first pair of our own making was the handsomest we ever had; no one would have suspected that they were not made in a shop by an experienced workman. A shoe-peddlar to whom they were shown, exclaimed, "You have done well; many a shoemaker who has worked years at the business can make no better." What we can do, others can do also, if they will only try.

The uppers of thousands of pairs are sent from shoe establishments in cities, to the country to be made. They pay eight cents a pair for those with tips at the toes only; for toes and heels ten cents, where the foxing comes half around; and twelve cents where it is all around. This must be stitched twice around, the instep seam stitched on each side, the lining and tongues made and put in, bound around the top and slit, and sixteen eyelets in each shoe; and these gaiters sell from $1.25 to $1 75 the pair. They are allowed to slight it some, but there are then quite too many stitches

to be taken for the remuneration. Those made in the country for customers, are well made, and they pay from twelve to twenty-five cents a pair.

Thus the shoemaker's part is confined to cutting out the work and sewing on the soles, for which they receive the profit. To prepare the cloth part takes more time and is quite as fatiguing when the gaiter is foxed—which is generally done—as to sew on the soles. Why then cannot every lady make her own at a cost of less than half, and thus secure that profit herself? We make our own throughout, with no assistance whatever, and other ladies can do the same if they will only think so, and make the trial.

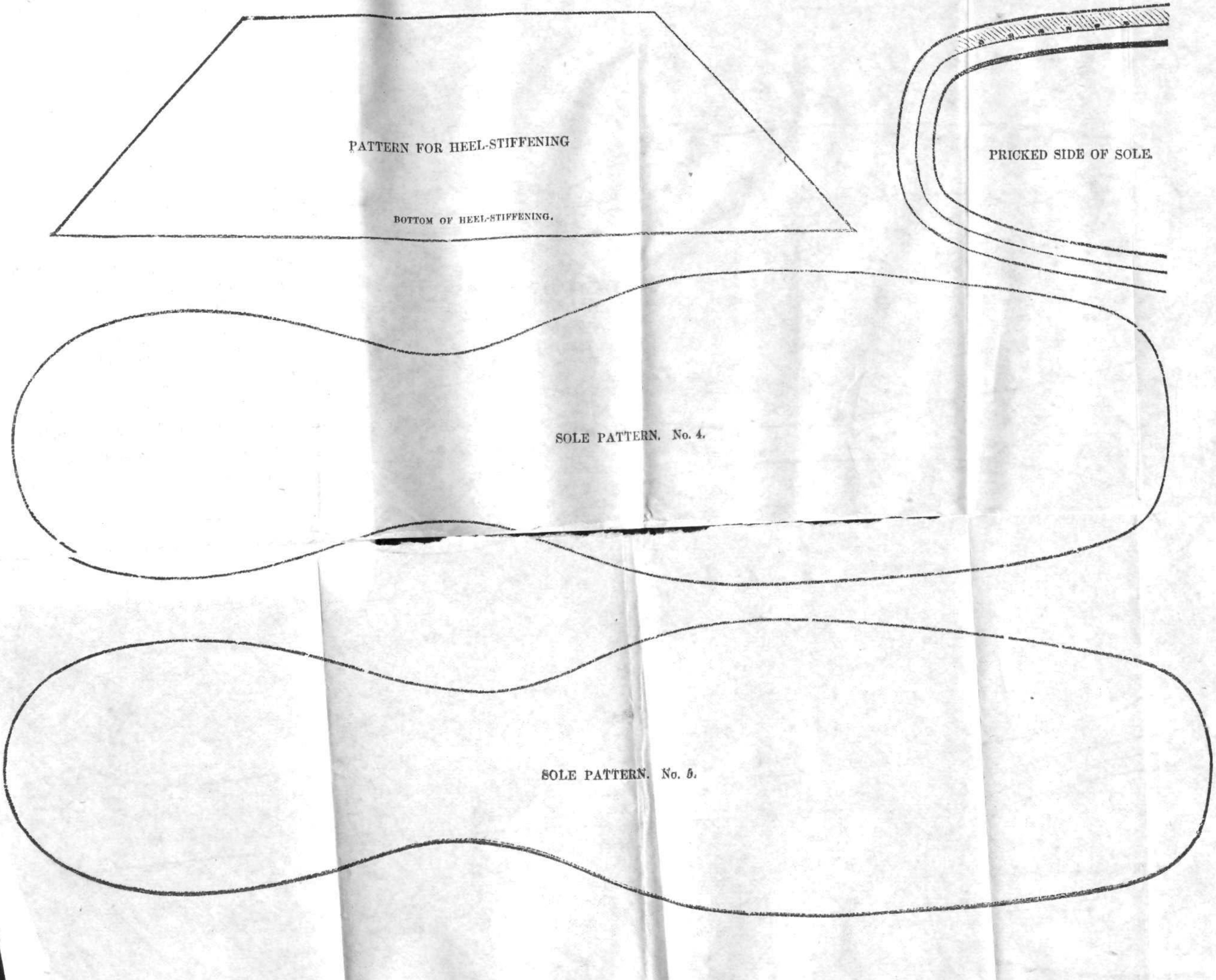
Every family has more or less of male members, and perhaps children, and where the number is large, a great saving can be made in expenditure by having this part done by the family. We would not be without the knowledge for many dollars.

One advantage in making shoes is, that the fashions do not change. A last, if once purchased, will answer a life time. The same last may fit several in the same family; or if each family does not wish to buy one separately, they may join their neighbors and have one in common: still we prefer to have one of our own.

Every mother ought to make her children's gaiters. These cost from fifty to seventy-five cents at the shops, and that can be saved to the family. These are made of the scraps cut out of larger shoes, which would be useless if not made up in this manner.

It takes but a short time to make a pair, and as every lady can work equally as nice as any shoemaker, and also as the number is very small who are not obliged to practice economy and retrenchment in their expenditures, we thought many might like to learn how to make their own shoes, if the knowledge was only brought within their reach—hence the following pages.

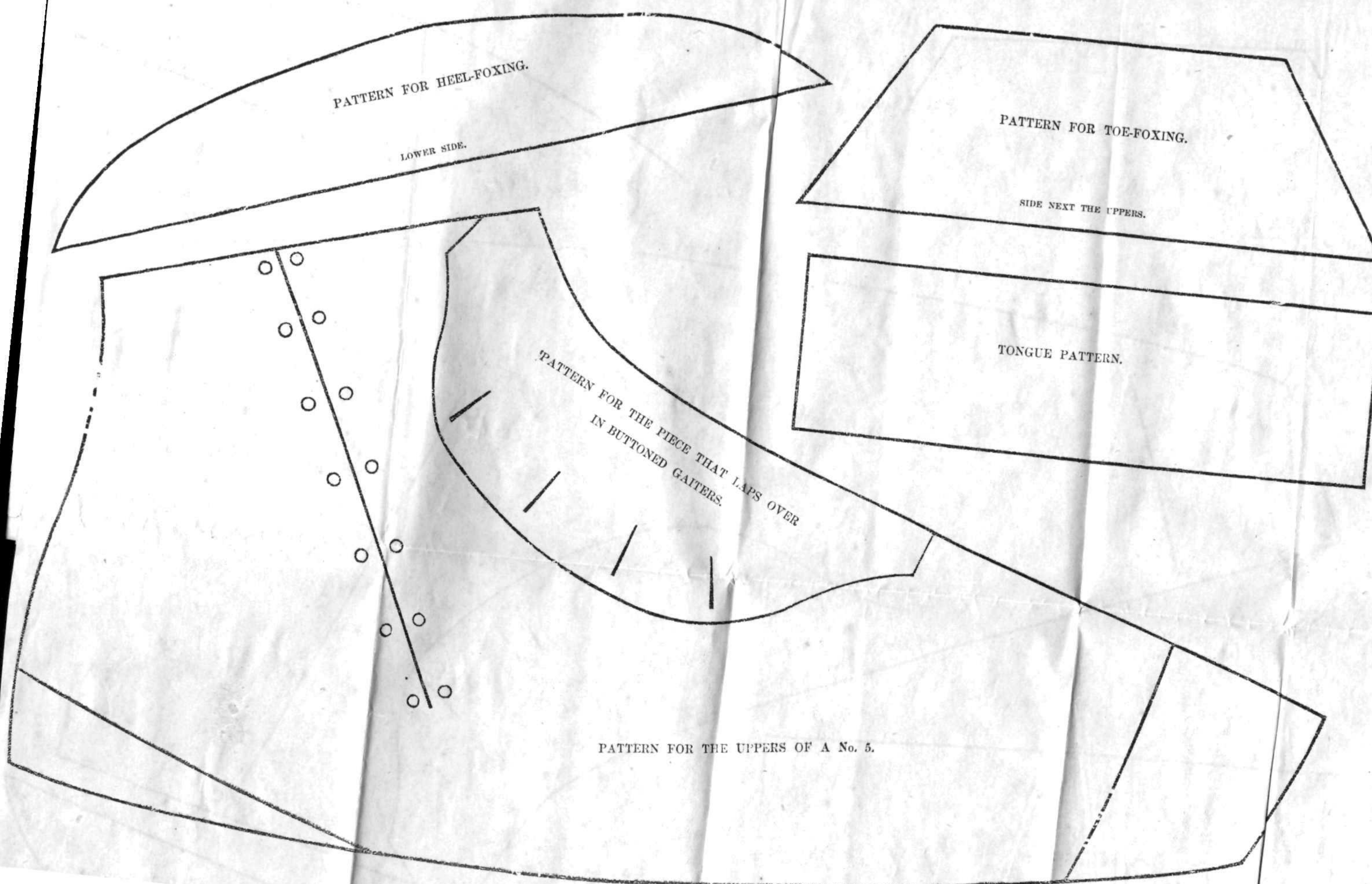
DIAGRAM No. 1.



PATTERN FOR HEEL-STIFFENING
BOTTOM OF HEEL-STIFFENING.
PRICKED SIDE OF SOLE.
SOLE PATTERN. No. 4.
SOLE PATTERN. No. 5.

It is a great saving of hose, especially to ladies who board out and wish to wear light dresses; hose need washing less frequently, and a cheaper kind can be worn if they are nearly covered. If thick soles are used, and they are foxed all around, they will wear as long as a kid shoe.

DIAGRAM No. 2.


PATTERN FOR HEEL-FOXING.
LOWER SIDE.
PATTERN FOR TOE-FOXING.
SIDE NEXT THE UPPERS.
TONGUE PATTERN.
PATTERN FOR THE PIECE THAT LAPS OVER IN BUTTONED GAITERS.
PATTERN FOR THE UPPERS OF A No. 5.

CHAPTER I.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING SHOES.

It is not so difficult an affair to make a cloth shoe as many seem to imagine. First, cut out the upper part by laying on the pattern so that the length of the shoe will come on the selvedge of the cloth, thus bringing the strain of the cloth on the warp. The slit should be cut only part way open, in the outside material *only;* if cut quite open, it is apt to tear down at the bottom, and ravel considerably while making.

The seams in the outside and lining should be sewed each separately. Take the outside material and sew the seam on the instep and heel by back-stitching with sewing-silk on the wrong side, as is usual in all seams, and press open with a warm smoothing-iron; then take a narrow strip of cambric double, about the

width, after it is doubled, of broad tape, or tape if you choose, and baste underneath the seam on the wrong side; turn over to the right side, and stitch very nicely on each side of the seam, taking care to take every stitch back to the other; this strengthens the seam and gives a finish to the shoe.

If the shoes are foxed, the outside may be cut as much smaller as the width of the foxing, allowing for the edge that must be turned under, and thereby save wasting the outer material. When shoes are to be foxed, the outside must be turned under the width of a seam and basted; then place it *over* the kid—far enough so that the kid will not tear out—baste down, and stitch all around twice; the first row of stitching quite near the edge, and the next row just below the first; all of the stitches in the second row should be placed exactly under the first, and never alternate with them; it adds much to the finished appearance of the shoe to have the stitching done very nicely.

The lining of all shoes should be of thick drilling that is starched stiff; the outside being usually of some material that is not stiff; it will be found much easier to place true on the last if the lining is quite stiff. The lining should be stitched separately, and the seams well rubbed open, then place the wrong sides of both outside, and linings next each other, and baste together; thus no seam will be seen in the inside of the shoe.

Insert the heel-stiffening between the outside and lining, and baste together all around the top and bottom, on the upper edge of the foxing, and up the seams, so that both will keep perfectly true each to the other, and neither be pulled out of place when they are strained over the last. Around the foxing where it comes to the edge, it may be overcast with silk, but not very deep.

Bind the top and around the slit with galloon to match the shade of the outer material. The galloon should be merely placed over the edge and stitched once around; as the edge of

it is not raw, it is not necessary to turn it in at all.

On each side of the slit, work six or seven eyelets, one at the top in the corner, and the rest at equal distances to the bottom.

Finish the tongue by stitching the outside and lining together, except at the bottom, and then turning through the bottom. Catch the tongue to the shoe on the wrong side, at the back side of the slit, back of the eyelets; this prevents its falling out of place if the shoe-lacing should get loose, and is much easier to fasten in before the sole is sewed on, than afterwards.

Some prefer to leave the seam at the heel to sew up after the foxing has been stitched on, as the uppers can be handled while stitching on the foxing much more conveniently. In that case, the foxing will need to be cut open at the heel and stitched up with the seam.

In preparing the soles, lay the pattern on the sole-leather, and mark around the edge with the shoe-knife, or awl, and cut off to fit the

pattern. Soak the sole in cold water two or three minutes, or longer if not perfectly pliable in that time; lay it on a small board in your lap, or on a table, and with the shoe-knife take off the loose leather on the rough side, and pare off the edge slantwise, on the rough side, the width marked in the pattern. Bend the sole in your hand a little rounding to fit the bottom of the last, then tack at the heel and toe to the last, the rough side out, and mark around the edge with the knife the width represented in the pattern, on diagram No. 1, but only deep enough to show that there is a line; about the same width back from that, cut another line, a third through the sole and slantwise, slanting from the inside toward the edge of the sole; then with the point of the knife, draw through the gash to open it; now take an awl, and at equal distances, prick through the ridge that has been made, putting the point of the awl through at the bottom of the gash, and bringing it out at the line that was first made.

After the sole has been prepared take it off the last, or let it remain if you think you can strain the uppers down tightly with it on the last.

Take one of the uppers after it is finished, turn the lining outward and place it over the last, tacking down with shoe-nails, say eight or ten, or common tacks will answer. Strain over the last very tightly, especially at the toe; shoemakers use pincers, but we never do, and have made a nice-looking shoe, notwithstanding—fastening all around at the edge near the bottom of the uppers to the last, with shoe-nails or tacks; the instep block can be shoved down to the toe after it is nailed on; it being very difficult to strain the uppers over it, if it is quite down. Great care should be taken to have the instep-seam precisely in the middle; a one-sided shoe would look very ill, and if there was foxing across the toe only, and the seam was not in the middle, it would slant regularly from one side to the other.

Several soles might be cut and pricked at

once, if convenient; and laid aside till wanted, and then soaked when they were used; it would be no injury to them to become perfectly dry and remain so for some time.

Then soak the sole in cold water till pliable if it was taken off, but if it is allowed to remain, moisten with a sponge, and nail at the toe and heel, and again about a third of the way from the heel. The sole should have the pricked side outward.

When the upper part and sole are fastened to the last, take the awl and pierce each hole as you wish to sew it, or a few holes at a time, bringing the point of the awl out through the cloth; by this means the bristle or needle will go directly through both sole and cloth.

Take off shoe-thread, one or two threads according to the size of the thread; take off long enough so that it will be about a yard and one quarter long after it is doubled and waxed. This will be sufficiently long to sew on the sole of a large shoe, without renewing

the thread; you will ascertain in one or two trials.

Fasten to a bristle by untwisting the thread at the end and pulling off a part of it, till it graduates off very fine; then split the bristle, and twist together the two ends with the fine part; roll the thread around the bristle, the wrong way first, and then back over it to hold it securely, and wax it well. Twist the threads together slightly and wax well the whole length of the thread with shoemakers' wax. It is quite difficult to learn to fasten bristles so that they will bear a pulling.

Most ladies prefer sewing on the soles with saddlers' needles—perhaps some large, common sewing-needles would answer if these could not be obtained. They are long, all the way of a size, have a large eye, and are blunt pointed; but if needles are used, both needles cannot be placed through the sole at a time, as one of them will be liable to prick through the thread in the other, and become entangled. The one that is placed in the sole first must be

pulled through the whole length of the thread, and then the other sewed through from the opposite side. The seam around the sole is to be back-stitched with two threads; therefore get two needles, and put one through on one side of the seam, and one on the other, through the same perforation in the sole, bringing one thread through the whole length, before the other is brought through, and when both have been drawn through, pull the threads well to close it firmly; thus proceed till it is sewed all around, pulling the threads well at every stitch.

Wind a strip of cloth around your fingers so as not to wear off the skin with the threads when drawing them tightly to close together the uppers and soles.

We prefer needles, and those that are blunt pointed, because such will not prick through the cloth in the wrong place and injure it. If needles are used, the thread must be drawn through the eyes of the needles to the middle of the thread *before* it is waxed; then after it is

doubled there will be two threads; twist and wax. Beeswax will answer if shoemakers' cannot be obtained, but the thread will not be so durable, because rosin presents a more impervious covering. When it is sewed around, fasten well by tying the threads. If the thread breaks or is not long enough, when renewed it should be tied in a hard knot close down to the sole.

The best place to begin to sew around the sole is about one-third back from the toe, and then around the toe first, because the upper part tightens to the last as the seam progresses. If the toe is left as the last place to finish, it may be difficult to close it nicely, it is easier to pull it down the back of the heel than over the instep block; again, should the stitches gape, they will not be so much exposed at the heel as at the toe.

After the seam has been sewed all around the sole, hammer the sole down faithfully over the stitches, for about an inch in from the edge. There should be strong twine drawn through

the holes in the last and block, by which to pull them out.

When the last is out, turn the shoe. If the sole has become so dry, while sewing up the upper part, as not to be pliable after the seam is sewed, soften with a wet sponge; if not quite wet, it will not turn readily. The turning of the shoe is the hardest part of it; no particular rule can be given, one must keep at work till it is done. After turning, put in the last and block, and let them stay till the sole is perfectly dry, to give the shoe a handsome appearance. The stitches will still show very plainly, therefore hammer the sole down on the right side all around, also take the handle of the hammer and rub down the edges of the sole quite hard. If the threads are pulled tightly enough in sewing, the stitches will be covered by the hammering. If there should be some stitches seen, cover them by putting in wax, and avoid it in the next shoe by drawing the thread tighter. When the sole is dry, scrape the bottom with the edge of a

piece of glass until it is quite smooth, and polish the edges with a shoulder-brace, to take off the sharp, raw line that was caused by cutting with the knife.

Shoemakers use a blacking-ball to polish the narrow edge next the cloth, but we have used black ink, which answers the purpose very well. Dip a small piece of cloth in the ink, press out a part of it, so that it will not drip and soil the cloth when rubbed on the edge.

After polishing the sole, pull out the last, paste in a lining, and then the shoe is finished. Perhaps some would think it better to paste the lining to the sole before the shoe is turned, being then so easy to get at; but in turning, it would probably get rubbed off many times, and when the last was put in to shape the shoe, it would be shoved into the toe, thus preventing the last from going fully in; and the paste would cause the last to adhere to the sole, thus rendering it doubtful if the last could be drawn out. The lining should not be

forgotten, because, if omitted, the perspiration from the foot will moisten the sole and discolor the hose.

If the directions have all been followed, a well-looking shoe will be the result. Should the first one fail of being perfect, doubtless the mistakes can be avoided in the next shoe.

Care should be taken to cut the uppers large enough, so that when the instep seam has been sewed, the upper part will still come over the last readily. Quite a deep seam should be taken on the cloth when sewing to the sole, that there may be no liability of its drawing out. Shoes, and gaiters that are open on the instep, are easier to turn than those that open on the side.

If you have not leisure for doing the whole, or closing the seam is too hard for you, perhaps some of you have a father, a husband, or brother, who would lend a helping hand, some evening or rainy day when work is not pressing, by sewing on the soles for you. But we have always done the whole of ours.

In some places they stitch the cloth to the foxing in a sewing-machine; we have known it done for six cents a pair. Should you live convenient to one, it will save you considerable time. Uppers that are designed to be stitched in a machine, should be sewed together on the instep, the seam pressed open; the stay should be basted under, and the foxing basted on, but the heel-seam should be left open, it being very difficult to hold it true on the machine when both seams are sewed. The basting should be done quite firmly. Uppers and soles cannot be sewed together in a machine.

When you wish to make shoes, go to the shoemaker, and get him to cut a pair for you, in order that you may secure a perfect fit; and before making them, cut a pattern of them for future use. It will be better, also, to buy a pair of soles all pricked, than to prepare them yourself; but if you are not near a shop, send the length of your foot, or send word the number of the shoe that you wear, and get a pair of soles, and a pair of heel-

stiffenings. If not convenient to get shoes fitted by a shoemaker, and the diagrams given do not fit your foot, graduate from them, or rip an old shoe to pieces and cut a pattern from that. Shoemakers do not cut every shoe from the measure they take of each person's foot, but they have a great variety of patterns of every number, and as they understand allowing from the measure, they apply the measure to the pattern and vary accordingly.

The outlay for making the first pair of shoes will be about as much as one pair of shoes from a shop, the saving comes all the rest of one's lifetime. When one has all the tools, and perhaps some material for uppers in the house, the remaining shoes that one makes will cost from one-third to one-half the usual amount.

CHAPTER II.

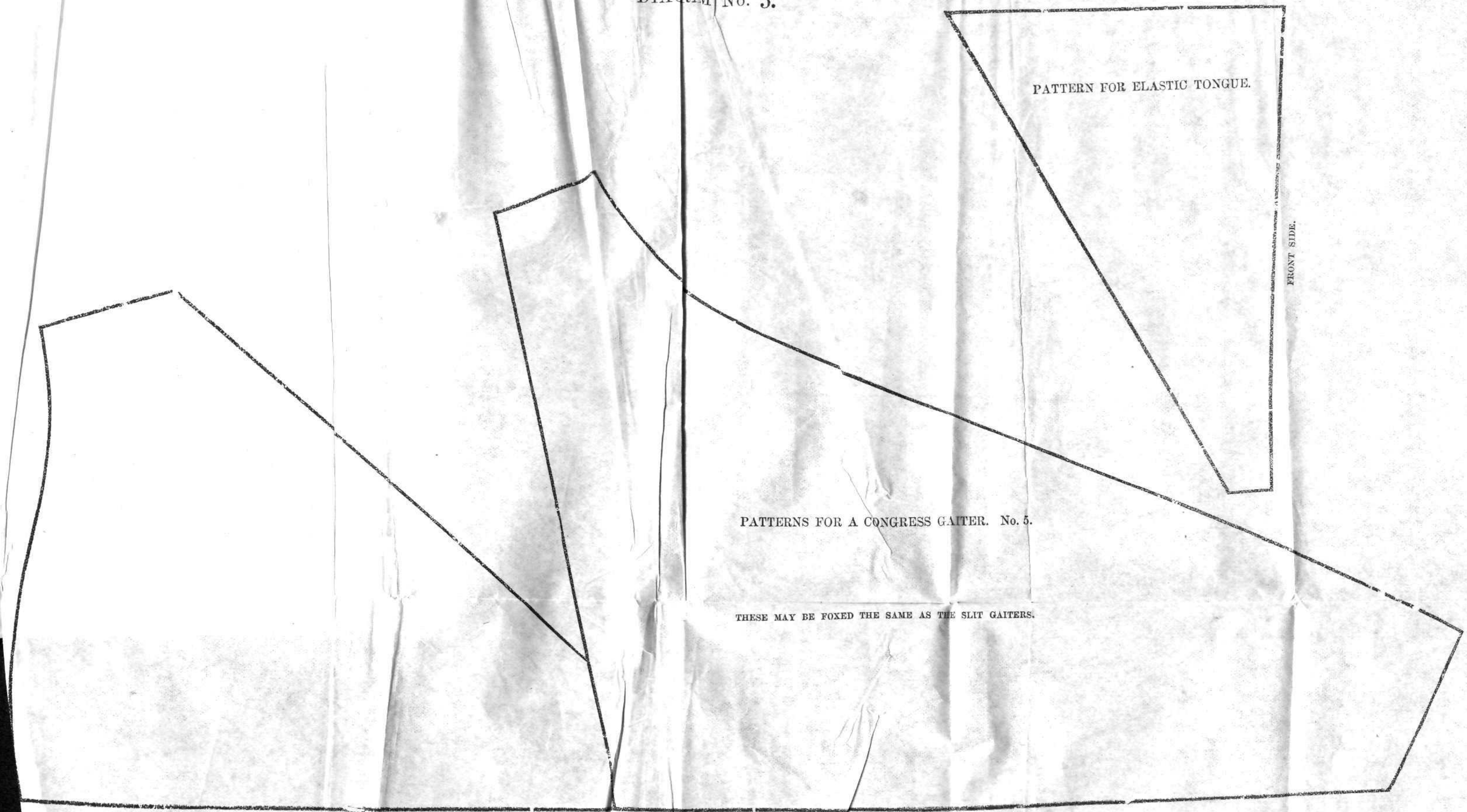
IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED.

WHAT implements are necessary, and the price we paid for them is annexed below. It might vary a few cents in different places:

	Cents.
Patent last, ...	30
Instep block, ...	12½
Tin sole pattern, ...	8
One awl, ...	6
Two Saddlers' needles, ...	2
One ball of shoe thread, ...	8
Shoemakers' wax, ...	1
Shoe-knife.	12½
Total.	80

Buy what is called a patent last; this has a groove on the instep of the last, and a corre-

DIAGRAM No. 3.

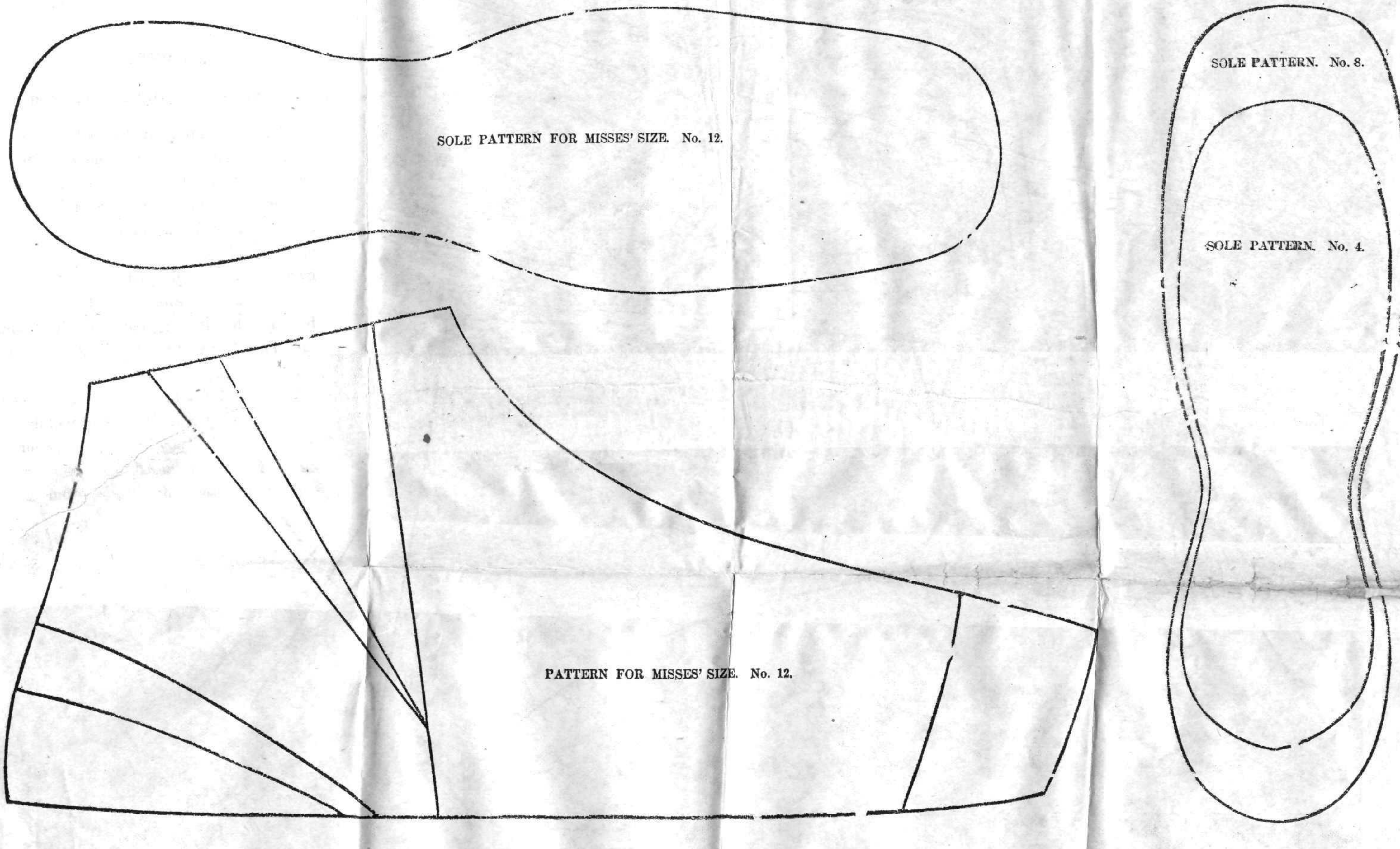

PATTERN FOR ELASTIC TONGUE.
FRONT SIDE.
PATTERNS FOR A CONGRESS GAITER. No. 5.
THESE MAY BE FOXED THE SAME AS THE SLIT GAITERS.

sponding raised place to fit it in the block, so that when placed together the block will not slip over to either side; get also with it a tin pattern of the sole that will fit the last; when you send to a shop for soles send your tin pattern, as patterns vary, and the shoemaker's pattern may not be a good fit to your last. If the shoemaker has no last to sell, of the number that you wear, send by him to some large place where he buys his stock of materials, or perhaps some merchant would obtain one for you. If your soles are prepared for you, a shoe-knife will be unnecessary. Pincers cost about fifty cents, but we have done without them, which can be done very well if the uppers are large enough to draw over the last at the toe.

Shoemakers' wax is made of rosin and tallow, about two parts of the former and one of the latter; melt together in an iron or earthen vessel, stirring well while melting when the rosin is perfectly free from lumps and well united with the tallow, pour into a pan

of cold water; when cool enough to handle take into your hands and pull it till white; then roll into balls, and cover them with brown paper, or it will stick to whatever it is laid upon.

DIAGRAM No. 4.


SOLE PATTERN FOR MISSES' SIZE. No. 12.
PATTERN FOR MISSES' SIZE. No. 12.
SOLE PATTERN. No. 8.
SOLE PATTERN. No. 4.

CHAPTER III.

DIFFERENT MATERIALS FOR SHOES.

Shoes can be made from quite a variety of materials. Some ladies like to have clothing in suits, that is, all of a color, and the same shade of color; such can make shoes from the same material as the dress, and then, of course, will have a perfect match. Some ladies make shoes from light blue Thibet cloth, or fawn color; very light shades are admissible. Light shades of vesting make dressy and durable shoes. White vesting makes a pretty shoe to be worn with white, and light, fancy dresses. The latter can be made with thin soles without foxing.

Some sole-leather is tanned red and some almost white; the latter is called the oak-tanned, and would be the most suitable for

very light shoes; also, the edge of the soles next the cloth should *not* be blacked on light shoes.

If one has some material of a pretty shade, but thin and not very durable, it could be made double over a very thick lining, and when the outer thickness is worn, it can be darned down without showing so plainly.

Silk and cotton-velvet makes a rich and warm shoe, to match velvet dresses, silks, and nice worsteds.

Broadcloth, cassimere, satinet, and other cloths for gentlemen's wear, will make very serviceable shoes; thin woollen cloth, such as is worn for summer pantaloons, is durable, but not so warm; this will answer very well without foxing, but heel and toe foxing is very desirable. Shoes that are not foxed are much easier, and less work to make and to turn, but those that are foxed are the most serviceable.

Brown linen makes a cool and durable shoe for summer. Quite a handsome shoe can be made of bed-ticking; when worked with

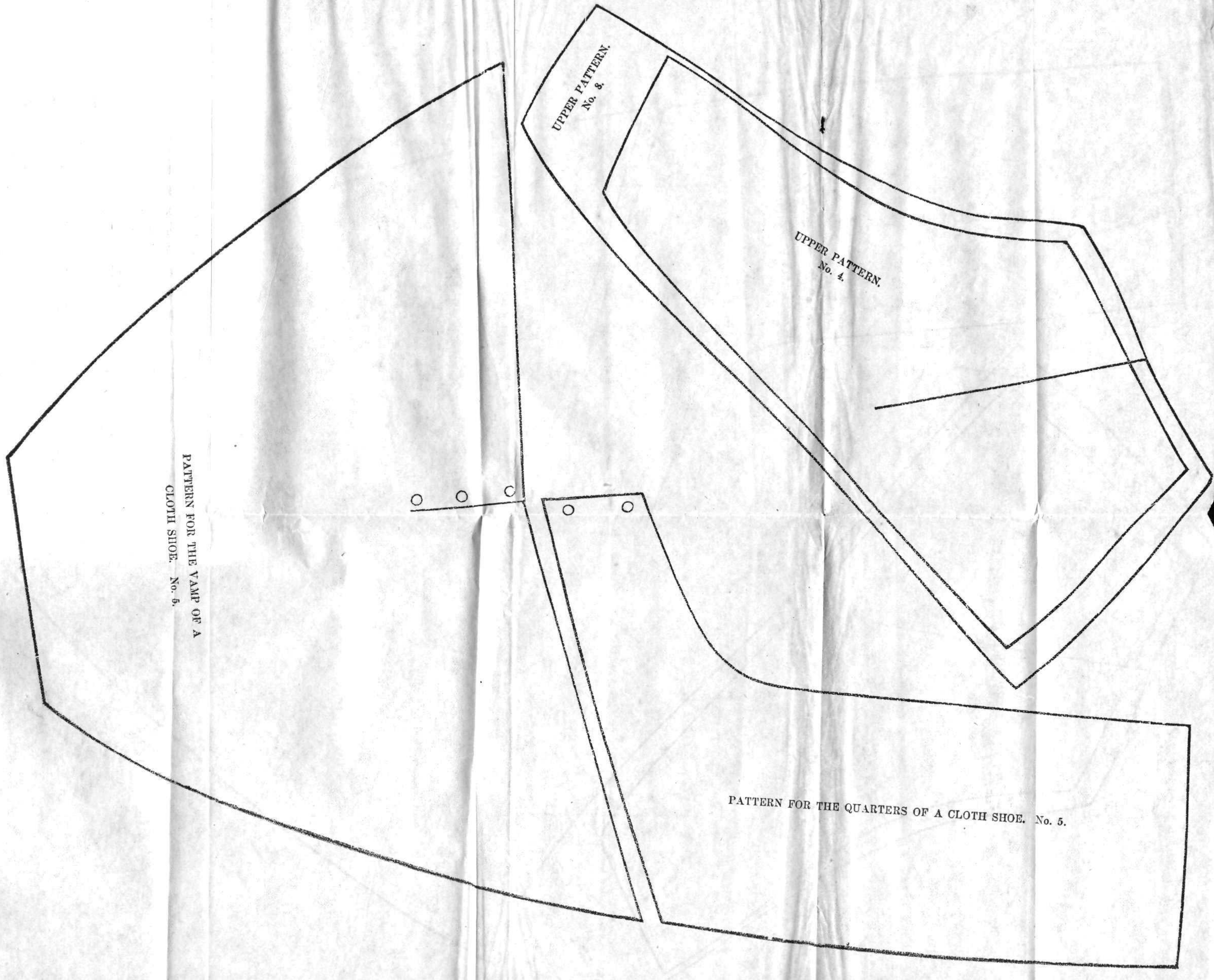
worsted the material would hardly be known. Let the stripe run lengthwise, from the heel to the toe, and work the light stripe in cross-stitch, with two shades of worsted, that form a pleasing contrast, one over the other; say crimson and green; or rose color and brown; or straw color and purple. This is very good for gentlemen's slippers, and is very serviceable.

Quilted shoes are very comfortable for invalids, and those who are troubled with cold feet in winter; some fancy pattern will give quite a finish to the shoe. Many of the designs for braid will look well done in quilting, they would be as applicable for the one as the other. Shoes designed for warmth may be lined with de laine or worsted stuff. Infants' shoes are pretty, done in crochet.

For foxing get kid, patent-leather, or patent calf-skin; the first, the kid, loses the polish by wearing; the next cracks badly; but the latter does not crack; tips, or foxings for the toes and heels can be obtained for 8 cents per

pair of shoes; a pair of soles all pricked, and heel-stiffenings included, for 25 cents, which is in all, 33 cents. If you have cloth of your own on hand, you can make a pair of gaiters which would not cost less than $1.25, purchased at the shops. The remaining 92 cents is your own, not the shoemaker's; and every economist knows that this sum is worth saving. Heel-stiffenings may be made of sole-leather pared down, or of calf-skin. One pair of thick soles will wear out two pairs of uppers.

DIAGRAM No. 5.


UPPER PATTERN.
No. 3.
UPPER PATTERN.
No. 4.
PATTERN FOR THE VAMP OF A
CLOTH SHOE. No. 6.
PATTERN FOR THE QUARTERS OF A CLOTH SHOE. No. 5.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL REMARKS.

If *ladies would only think so, all of their* gaiters for themselves and children, especially where there are only tips at the heels and toes, might be made in the family. We wear them only on the toes and heels. If you wish to be still more economical, go to the shoe shops, and ask for waste pieces of kid, and enough can be procured for a few cents, for the tips of several pairs.

Of yard-wide cloth, five-eighths of a yard will cut three pairs of gaiters of No. fives; others who wear a different number can calculate from this. Remnants of vesting and broadcloth can be bought at the tailor's.

Ladies who are apt to run down shoes at the heel, would find gaiters that open in front, or

the congress gaiters, to be more suitable for them. Such not being *rights* and *lefts.*

Cloth gaiters should not be worn on the damp ground without India-rubbers, as the mud will soil the cloth, and if wet many times, the leather cracks, and the lower part will wear off much sooner than the upper part, and do much less service. Besides, health requires that the feet should be protected from the ground, when it is damp and cold. If heavy rubbers are an objection, get some India-rubber sandals.

If the patterns do not fit your foot, and if you can get no shoes cut by a shoemaker, and have none that you can rip to pieces, take a shoe that fits well, and cut a pattern of the sole by pinning on some thin letter or tissue paper that can be seen through, and mark it accurately all around the edge with a pencil; then take it off and ascertain that both edges are precisely alike, by doubling it through the middle, and cutting one half by the other. In cutting it the paper must be pinned on, as the sole

is rounded to the foot, and a pattern cannot be cut by placing the shoe upon the paper. The sole pattern cut in this manner will be a correct one, because, on the outside of the shoe, the full size of the sole is seen. Should you not get soles at the shop, you might get a piece of sole-leather at the tanner's shop, or many farmers have hides tanned and brought home for family use, of whom you might purchase.

When the sole pattern is cut, take a piece of soft paper or newspaper, and pin it over one-half of the uppers down to the sole, and cut accurately. The length is most important, as the shape otherwise can be got from the pattern. Be sure and get it deep enough to allow for the seam in sewing on to the sole, for if too large it can be cut off after the sole is sewed on. The cloth should be cut off nearly straight across the side of the bottom of the uppers opposite, or below the instep; and be careful to leave it broad enough across the toe.

Children's gaiters can be cut in the same manner; small ones could be made very well without a last, by pinning the uppers very carefully along, and sewing the seam evenly. We know a young lady who makes and wears very good looking gaiters made in this manner.

If, after all your care, some of the stitches in the sole should be seen, warm a little wax, and press it into the seam with the point of the awl or knife. This will not show on a dark shoe on the foot. But if the uppers are cut large enough, and care is used in drawing the thread, and pounding the sole, the stitches will not be seen.

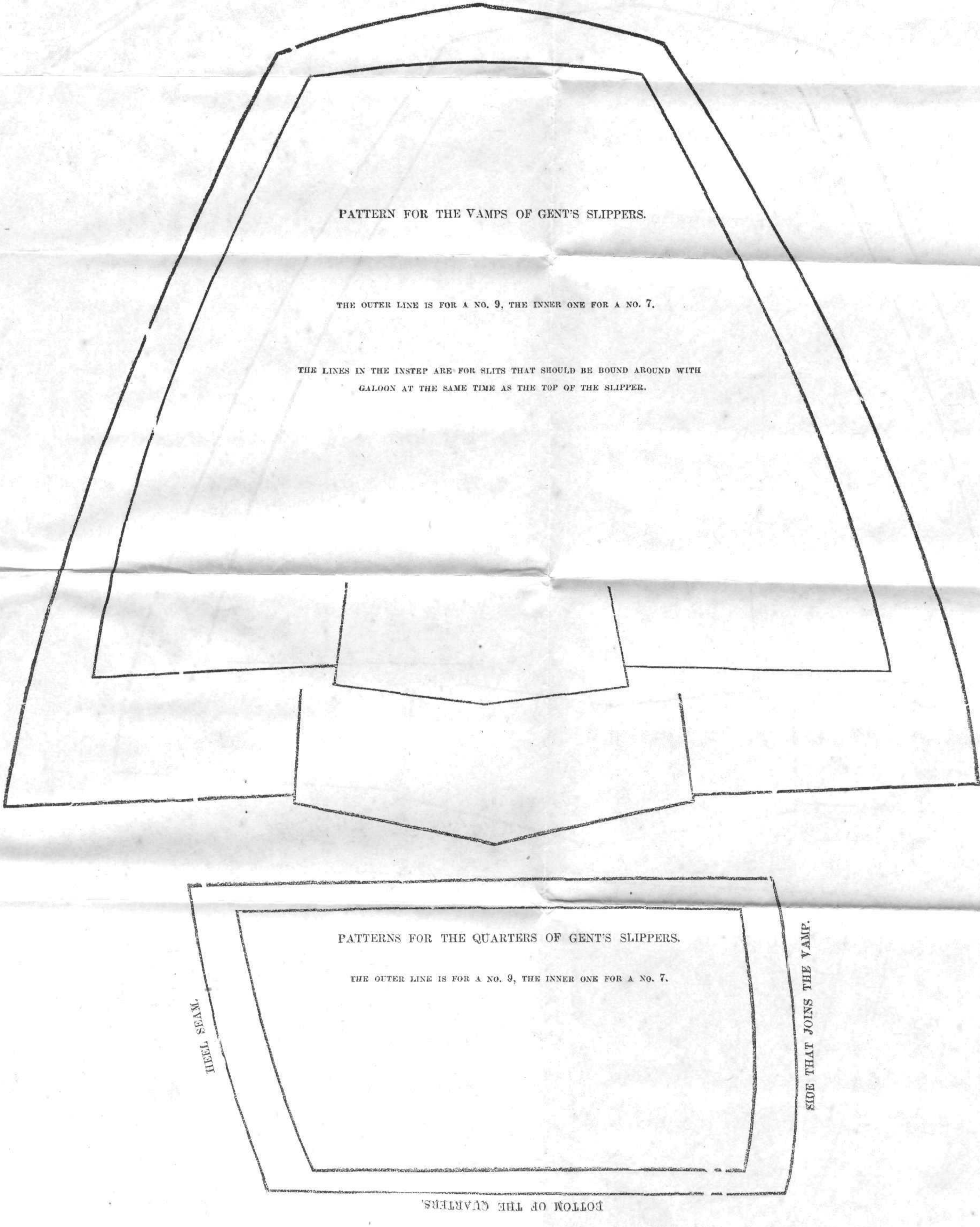

PATTERN FOR THE VAMPS OF GENT'S SLIPPERS.
THE OUTER LINE IS FOR A NO. 9, THE INNER ONE FOR A NO. 7.
THE LINES IN THE INSTEP ARE FOR SLITS THAT SHOULD BE BOUND AROUND WITH GALOON AT THE SAME TIME AS THE TOP OF THE SLIPPER.
PATTERNS FOR THE QUARTERS OF GENT'S SLIPPERS.
THE OUTER LINE IS FOR A NO. 9, THE INNER ONE FOR A NO. 7.
HEEL SEAM.
SIDE THAT JOINS THE VAMP.
BOTTOM OF THE QUARTERS.

DIAGRAM No. 6.

CHAPTER V.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAMS.

THESE patterns can be copied by laying on thin white letter-paper, and tracing with a pencil, then cut out, and by this one cut another in paste-board for a pattern for use. All patterns should be cut in paste-board to insure accuracy; they will lie true and flat on the material, and will not tear at the edges.

Diagram No. 1, is sole patterns merely; they were cut from tin patterns. The toe of a sole in one corner, is to represent the pricked side of the sole (see page 13), on one side, and on the other the width from the edge that the sole should be cut; the narrow place between the shading, if properly prepared, will lie up in a ridge after it is finished. On a thin shoe it should be pricked a third oftener.

Diagram No. 2, is a gaiter No. 5; it was for a rather slender foot; but for a lady having a thick foot and large ankle, it might be necessary to allow some in the instep-seam, or the shoe when finished might not come on to the foot; if foxed, it is better to cut the outer material a little shorter at the toe; but to cut it the whole size at the heel, and turn under, rounding to fit the top of the foxing; or it would be less troublesome, but not quite so pretty, to take a true slant from the deepest part down, then cut off the wrong side after stitching, for if left, the outer material will not lie smoothly. Uppers for No. 4, do not vary from No. 5, except that they should be about as much shorter at the toe as the difference in the sole. The marks across the toe and heel of the pattern, are to show the width that the foxing should be after it is sewed to the material.

For gaiters that button at the side, cut the same as those that lace at the side, except that both sides should be whole; that is, without a

slit, leaving the seam open in front the length of the piece that laps over. The piece should be sewed in a seam to one side of the uppers and lined, and four button-holes made in it. The buttons are placed on the shoe to fit the button-holes; the piece should lap towards the inside of the foot on each shoe, so that the gaiter will be rights and lefts, the same as those that are made with slits. These are very nice-looking gaiters, preferable to those that lace, and the uppers are less work to make.

Diagram No. 3, is a congress gaiter; if too long for the last, take off a little from the seam below the tongue. Elastic tongues for a pair can be bought for from 8 to 12 cents, and will last out two pairs of gaiters. The elastic had better not be inserted till after the uppers are sewed to the soles and the shoe has been turned, because, it is almost impossible to turn the shoe if they are put in previously. The outer material should be turned under the width of a seam, then stitched on to the tongue with two rows of stitching, and the lining

hemmed to it after it is stitched. Many ladies much prefer this kind of shoe; they will never wear slouching to the foot; the elastics always keeping them close to the foot, and there are no shoe-lacings to be continually untying and getting under the feet.

No. 4 is for Misses shoes. The line across the toe is for foxing, and of the two lines at the bottom of the heel, the lower one is for the foxing and the upper one for the heel-stiffening. If the gaiter is made open at the side, cut the whole size, and take the middle line for the slit; if made in congress style, the two outer lines are for the tongue, but as this is the size after it is finished, the tongue must be cut a trifle larger to allow for what is set under, and the line that continues to the bottom, is to divide the two parts; but allow for a seam on each piece where it is cut in two pieces. The small soles at the side belong with the small uppers on Diagram No. 5.

Diagram No. 5., is two sizes of children's shoes; the outer line is for a No. 8, and the

inner one for a No. 4. The uppers at the side, belong with the small soles on No. 4. As children's shoes have always to be put on their feet by another person, it is not advisable to make their gaiters with elastic tongues, but gaiters that are buttoned are very suitable and becoming for children. The pattern for the cloth shoe is perfectly plain; foxing can be put on if desired.

Diagram No. 6, is for gentlemen's slippers; they are usually embroidered either with saddler's sewing-silk, worsted, or braid. Sole patterns can be cut from some shoe that the gentleman for whom they are designed wears, and might be made without a last, after determining the length. Should these patterns be found not of the right length they can be lengthened or shortened, on the quarters, at the seam that joins the vamp.

THE END.

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